

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph at page 8, lines 5-18, as follows:

A coating solution was prepared by dissolving 6.6 g of ~~Bakelite~~ BAKELITE® 744 novolak resin (a novolak resin sold by Bakelite), 13.4 g of HRJ 11482 resin (a polyhydric resin sold by Schenectady), 1.0 g of laser dye 830A (sold by ADS, Montreal, Canada), 1.6 g of diphenyliodonium hexafluorophosphate, and 0.4 g of naphthoic acid in 58 g of 1-methoxy-2-propanol and 19 g of methyl ethyl ketone. An aluminum substrate which has been degreased, electrochemically grained, anodized, and made hydrophilic with a polyvinyl phosphonic acid treatment, as is well known to one skilled in the art, was coated with the above composition. When properly dried, the plate was placed on a Creo Trendsetter image setter, imaging is done in the "write-the-image" mode using 200 mJ/cm² of energy at 830 nm. The plate was developed through a processing machine which was charged with IBF-PD positive developer. The developed plate was observed to have a very strong positive image with good resolution. Based upon an UGRA scale, the microlines were 8/10 and the halftone dot resolution was 2-98. Under standard printing conditions, the plate was observed to print about 20,000 good impressions.

Please amend the paragraph at page 9, lines 1-14, as follows:

A coating solution was prepared by dissolving 13.6 g of ~~Bakelite~~ BAKELITE® 744 novolak resin (a novolak resin sold by Bakelite), 3.0 g of HRJ 11482 resin (a polyhydric resin sold by Schenectady), 2.4 g of carbon black, 0.6 g of 3-methoxy-4-diazodiphenylamine hexafluorophosphate, and 0.4 g of benzoic acid in 81.6 g of 1-methoxy-2-propanol and 20 g of methyl ethyl ketone. An aluminum substrate which has been degreased,

electrochemically grained, anodized, and made hydrophilic with a polyvinyl phosphonic acid treatment, as is well known to one skilled in the art, is coated with the above composition. When properly dried, the plate was placed on a Creo Trendsetter image setter. Imaging was done in the "write-the-background" mode using 200 mJ/cm^2 of energy at 830 nm. The plate is developed through a processing machine which was charged with IBF-PD positive developer. The developed plate was observed to have a reverse image. The portion of the coating which was imaged is now the background. The image resolution was however very good. Based upon an UGRA scale, the microlines were 10/8 and the halftone dot resolution was 2-98. Under standard printing conditions, the plate was observed to print about 25,000 good impressions.

Please amend the paragraph at page 9, line 28 – page 10, line 9, as follows:

A coating solution was prepared by dissolving 17 g of ~~Bakelite~~ BAKELITE® 744 novolak resin (a novolak resin sold by Bakelite), 3.8 g of HRJ 11482 resin (a polyhydric resin sold by Schenectady), 1.0 g of carbon black, and 0.8 g of 3-methoxy-4-diazo-2-diphenylamine hexafluorophosphate, and 58.6 g of 1-methoxy-2-propanol and 19.2 g of methyl ethyl ketone. An aluminum substrate which has been degreased, electrochemically grained, anodized, and made hydrophilic with a polyvinyl phosphonic acid treatment, as is well known to one skilled in the art, was coated with the above composition. When properly dried, the plate was placed on a Creo Trendsetter image setter and imaging was done in the "write-the-image" mode using 275 mJ/cm^2 of energy at 1064 nm. The plate was developed through a processing machine which was charged with IBF-PD positive developer. The developed plate was observed to have a very strong positive image with good resolution. Based upon an UGRA scale, the microlines were 6/10 and the halftone dot resolution was 1-98. Under

standard printing conditions, the plate was observed to print about 23,000 good impressions.

Please amend the paragraph at page 10, lines 22-31, as follows:

A coating solution was prepared by dissolving 15.8 g of ~~Bakelite~~ BAKELITE® 744 novolak resin (a novolak resin sold by Bakelite), 5.0 g of HRJ 11482 resin (a polyhydric resin sold by Schenectady), 1.6 g of carbon black, 0.2 g of laser dye 1060 A (manufactured and sold by ADS), and 0.6 g of diphenyliodonium hexafluorophosphate, in 81.6 g of 1-methoxy-2-propanol and 20 g of methyl ethyl ketone. An aluminum substrate which has been degreased, electrochemically grained, anodized, and made hydrophilic with a polyvinyl phosphonic acid treatment, as is well known to one skilled in the art, was coated with the above composition. When properly dried, the plate was placed on a Creo Trendsetter image setter. Imaging was done in the "write-the-background" mode using 275 mJ/cm^2 of energy at 1064 nm. The plate was developed through a processing machine which was charged with IBF-PD positive developer. The developed plate was observed to have a reverse image. The portion of the coating which was imaged is now the background. The image resolution was however very good. Based upon an UGRA scale, the microlines were 10/6 and the halftone dot resolution was 2-98. Under standard printing conditions, the plate was observed to print about 20,000 good impressions.